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I, Neil Thomas SIMPKIN BA,

Deputy Managing Director of RWS Group Ltd UK Translation Division, of Europa House,  
Marsham Way, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, England declare;

1. That I am a citizen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2. That the translator responsible for the attached translation is well acquainted with the French and English languages.
3. That the attached is, to the best of RWS Group Ltd knowledge and belief, a true translation into the English language of the accompanying copy of the specification filed with the application for a patent in France on September 6, 2002 under the number 02/11,097 and the official certificate attached thereto.
4. That I believe that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the patent application in the United States of America or any patent issuing thereon.



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For and on behalf of RWS Group Ltd

The 3rd day of August 2010



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# P A T E N T

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## UTILITY CERTIFICATE – CERTIFICATE OF ADDITION

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The Director-General of the Institut National de la Propriété Industrielle certifies that the attached document is a true copy of an application for industrial property titleright filed at the Institute.

Drawn up in Paris, **22 AUGUST 2003**

On behalf of the Director-General of the  
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The Patent Department Head

[signature]

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<b>2 NATURE OF THE APPLICATION</b>		<b>Tick one of the 4 following boxes</b>	
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Conversion of a European patent application <i>Initial application</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> No. _____ Date <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	
<b>3 TITLE OF THE INVENTION</b> (200 characters or spaces maximum) Cosmetic composition comprising a mixture of waxes			
<b>4 PRIORITY DECLARATION OR APPLICATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FILING DATE OF A PRIOR FRENCH APPLICATION</b>		Country or organisation Date <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> No. _____ Country or organisation Date <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> No. _____ Country or organisation Date <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> No. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> If there are other priorities, tick the box and use the "continuation" form	
<b>5 APPLICANT</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> If there are other applicants, tick the box and use the "continuation" form	
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<b>7 INVENTOR (S)</b>			
The inventors are the applicants		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No In this case, provide a separate designation of the inventor(s)	
<b>8 SEARCH REPORT</b>			
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<b>10 SIGNATURE OF THE APPLICANT OR REPRESENTATIVE</b> (name and capacity of the signatory) Denis BOULARD [signature] 06 September 2002			<b>SIGNED FOR THE PREFECTURE OR THE INPI</b>  [illegible signature]

The present invention relates to a cosmetic composition comprising a tacky wax. This composition may be used especially in the field of makeup or care of human keratin materials such as the skin, the eyelashes, the eyebrows, the nails and the hair. The invention also relates to a cosmetic care or makeup process for keratin materials.

The composition may be in the form of mascara, a product for the eyebrows, an eyeliner, an eyeshadow, a makeup rouge, a foundation, a lip product, a body makeup product (semi-permanent tattoo) or a hair makeup product. The invention relates more especially to a mascara.

The mascara composition may be a makeup composition, a composition to be applied onto a makeup, also known as a top coat, or a treating (or care) composition for the eyelashes.

Mascaras are commonly prepared according to two types of formulation: water-based mascaras, known as cream mascaras, in the form of an emulsion of waxes in water; anhydrous mascaras or mascaras with a low water content, known as waterproof mascaras, in the form of dispersions of waxes in organic solvents.

It is known practice to use various waxes to formulate mascaras, for instance those described in document WO-A-91/12793, for example beeswax, candelilla wax, carnauba wax or polyethylene wax.

Among the waxes commonly used in cosmetic compositions, certain waxes have a higher hardness: for example, candelilla wax and carnauba wax are harder than beeswax.

Yet, when the compositions, in particular mascaras, contain hard waxes, for instance carnauba wax, rice bran wax or polyethylene wax, especially in an amount greater than 20% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition, the makeup deposited

on the keratin materials, especially the eyelashes, has a grainy appearance: the makeup result thus obtained is non-smooth and non-uniform, and is therefore unattractive.

5           Moreover, to obtain a mascara with good charging properties, i.e. to obtain heavy makeup of the eyelashes, it is possible to incorporate into the mascara one or more waxes in a total content of greater than 20% by weight relative to the total weight of the  
10 mascara. However, on using conventional waxes such as beeswax, candelilla wax or carnauba wax at these high contents, the mascara composition acquires a very thick consistency, or even becomes too compact, and cannot be applied easily to the eyelashes with the mascara brush  
15 applicators commonly used. The excessively thick mascara is deposited on the eyelashes in the form of lumps and the makeup result thus obtained does not have the desired smooth appearance; the makeup result is not uniform and looks unattractive.

20           The aim of the present invention is to propose a makeup or care composition for keratin materials, making it possible to obtain a smooth, uniform deposit on keratin materials.

25           Another aim of the present invention is to provide a cosmetic composition that may be applied easily to keratin materials and that may comprise a high content of wax.

30           Another aim of the invention is to obtain a cosmetic composition which may comprise a high content of waxes, while at the same time having a consistency that is satisfactory for easy application of the composition to keratin materials, in particular to the eyelashes.

35           Another aim of the invention is to obtain a cosmetic composition that makes it possible to obtain thick makeup on keratin materials, in particular thick

makeup on the eyelashes (charging mascara).

The inventors have discovered that such a composition may be obtained by using a mixture of a wax that has tacky properties (high tack) and a hard wax.

5 The mixture of waxes produces a cosmetic composition that applies easily to keratin materials, shows good attachment to keratin materials and leads to the formation of a smooth, uniform makeup result that does not look grainy.

10 Furthermore, the tacky wax may be incorporated into the composition in a content that may be up to 50% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition, without the composition setting to a solid: the composition is stable (especially in terms  
15 of stability after 24 hours at 25°C), retains a creamy consistency and applies easily to keratin materials.

In addition, by virtue of the presence of hard wax, the composition makes it possible to obtain makeup that is less tacky than that obtained with a  
20 composition not comprising hard wax.

More specifically, one subject of the invention is a cosmetic composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium, a first wax having a tack of greater than or equal to 0.7 N.s and a hardness  
25 of less than or equal to 3.5 MPa, and a second wax having a hardness of greater than or equal to 6 MPa.

A subject of the invention is also a non-therapeutic cosmetic makeup or care process for keratin materials, especially for the eyelashes, comprising the  
30 application to the keratin materials of a composition as defined above.

A subject of the invention is also the use of a composition as defined above to obtain a uniform and/or smooth and/or charging makeup result on keratin  
35 materials, especially on the eyelashes.

A subject of the invention is also the use of

a first wax having a tack of greater than or equal to 0.7 N.s and a hardness of less than or equal to 3.5 MPa, and of a second wax having a hardness of greater than or equal to 6 MPa, in a cosmetic composition, to obtain a uniform and/or smooth and/or thick makeup result on keratin materials, especially the eyelashes.

The term "physiologically acceptable medium" means a medium that is compatible with keratin materials such as the eyelashes, the skin, including the lips, the hair, the nails and the eyebrows, for instance a cosmetic medium.

For the purposes of the present invention, the term "wax" means a lipophilic fatty compound that is solid at room temperature (25°C) and atmospheric pressure (760 mmHg, i.e.  $10^5$  Pa), with a reversible solid/liquid change of state, having a melting point of greater than 30°C and better still greater than 55°C, which may be up to 200°C and especially up to 120°C.

By bringing the wax to its melting point, it is possible to make it miscible with oils and to form a microscopically homogeneous mixture, but on cooling the mixture to room temperature, recrystallization of the wax in the oils of the mixture is obtained.

The melting point values correspond, according to the invention, to the melting peak measured using a differential scanning calorimeter (D.S.C.), for example the calorimeter sold under the name DSC 30 by the company Mettler, with a temperature rise of 5 or 10°C per minute.

The first wax, also known as the tacky wax, present in the composition according to the invention has a tack of greater than or equal to 0.7 N.s, especially ranging from 0.7 N.s to 30 N.s, preferably greater than or equal to 1 N.s, especially ranging from 1 N.s to 20 N.s and preferentially greater than or



equal to 2 N.s, especially ranging from 2 N.s to 10 N.s and in particular ranging from 2 N.s to 5 N.s.

The tacky wax has a hardness of less than or equal to 3.5 MPa, in particular ranging from 0.01 to 3.5 MPa, preferably ranging from 0.05 MPa to 3 MPa and more preferably ranging from 0.1 MPa to 2.5 MPa.

The tack of the first wax is measured at 20°C using the texturometer sold under the name TA-XT2i by the company Rheo, equipped with an acrylic polymer rotor in the form of a cone forming an angle of 45°, by measuring the change in force (compression force or stretching force) (F) as a function of time, during the following operation:

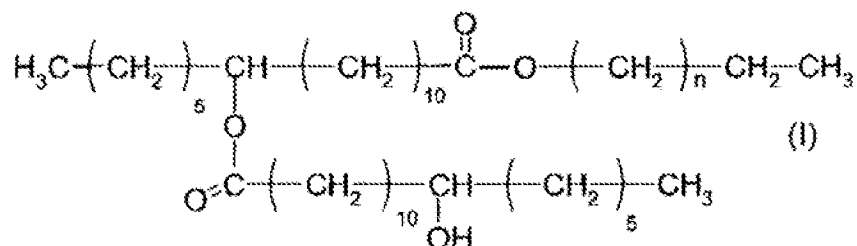
The rotor is displaced at a speed of 0.5 mm/s and then penetrates into the wax to a penetration depth of 2 mm. When the rotor has penetrated the wax to a depth of 2 mm, the rotor is held stationary for 1 second (corresponding to the relaxation time) and is then withdrawn at a speed of 0.5 mm/s. During the relaxation time, the force (compression force) decreases greatly until it becomes zero, and then, during the withdrawal of the rotor, the force (stretching force) becomes negative before rising again to the value 0. Tack corresponds to the integral of the curve of the force as a function of time for the portion of the curve corresponding to the negative force values (stretching force). The tack value is expressed in N.s.

To perform the tack measurement of the wax, the wax is melted at a temperature equal to the melting point of the wax +10°C. The molten wax is cast in a container 25 mm in diameter and 20 mm deep. The wax is recrystallized at room temperature (25°C) for 24 hours such that the surface of the wax is flat and smooth, and the wax is then kept for at least 1 hour at 20°C before performing the tack measurement.

The hardness of the first wax is determined

by measuring the compression force, which is measured at 20°C using the texturometer sold under the name TA-XT2i by the company Rheo, equipped with a stainless-steel cylinder 2 mm in diameter travelling at a measuring speed of 0.1 mm/s, and penetrating the wax to a penetration depth of 0.3 mm. To perform the hardness measurement, the wax is melted at a temperature equal to the melting point of the wax +20°C. The molten wax is cast in a container 30 mm in diameter and 20 mm deep. The wax is recrystallized at room temperature (25°C) for 24 hours and is then kept for at least 1 hour at 20°C before performing the hardness measurement. The hardness value is the maximum compression force measured divided by the area of the texturometer cylinder in contact with the wax.

Tacky waxes that may be used include the C<sub>20</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> alkyl (hydroxystearyloxy)stearate (the alkyl group containing from 20 to 40 carbon atoms) in particular a C<sub>20</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> alkyl 12-(12'-hydroxystearyloxy)-stearate, of formula (I):



in which n is an integer ranging from 18 to 38, or a mixture of compounds of formula (I).

Thus, a subject of the invention is also a composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium, a first wax which is a C<sub>20</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> alkyl (hydroxystearyloxy)stearate (in particular a C<sub>20</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> alkyl 12-(12'-hydroxystearyloxy)stearate), especially of formula (I) as described above, and a second wax having a hardness of greater than or equal to 20 N.

Such a first wax is especially sold under the

names "Kester Wax K 82 P" and "Kester Wax K 80 P" by the company Koster Keunen.

5 The first tacky wax may be present in the mascara composition according to the invention in a content ranging from 0.5% to 60% by weight, preferably ranging from 1% to 50% by weight and more preferably ranging from 10% to 40% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

10 The second wax, also known as the hard wax, has a hardness of greater than or equal to 6 MPa, especially ranging from 6 MPa to 30 MPa and preferably greater than or equal to 7 MPa, especially ranging from 7 MPa to 25 MPa and better still greater than or equal to 8 MPa, especially from 8 to 25 MPa, and more  
15 preferentially greater than or equal to 10 MPa, especially from 10 to 20 MPa.

The hardness of the hard wax is measured according to the same protocol described above for the first wax.

20 Hard waxes that may be used include carnauba wax, candelilla wax, hydrogenated jojoba oil, sumach wax, ceresin, octacosanyl stearate, tetracontanyl stearate, shellac wax, behenyl fumarate, bis(1,1,1-trimethylolpropane) tetrastearate sold under  
25 the name "Hest 2T-4S" by the company Heterene, bis(1,1,1-trimethylolpropane) tetrabehenate sold under the name Hest 2T-4B by the company Heterene, ozokerites, for instance the product sold under the name "Ozokerite Wax SP 1020 P" by the company Strahl &  
30 Pitsch, and the wax obtained by hydrogenation of olive oil esterified with stearyl alcohol, sold under the name Phytowax Olive 18 L 57 by the company Sophim.

The hard wax may be present in the composition according to the invention in a content  
35 ranging from 0.1% to 30% by weight, preferably ranging from 1% to 20% by weight and more preferably ranging

from 2% to 10% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

5 The physiologically acceptable medium of the composition may comprise a volatile solvent chosen especially from water and the volatile organic solvents and volatile oils defined below, and mixtures thereof.

10 The composition according to the invention may comprise an aqueous medium, constituting an aqueous phase, which may form the continuous phase of the composition.

15 The aqueous phase may consist essentially of water: it may also comprise a mixture of water and of water-miscible solvent (water miscibility of greater than 50% by weight at 25°C), for instance lower monoalcohols containing from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, such as ethanol or isopropanol, glycols containing from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, such as propylene glycol, ethylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol or dipropylene glycol, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> ketones and C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> aldehydes.

20 The aqueous phase (water and optionally the water-miscible organic solvent) may be present in a content ranging from 1% to 95% by weight, preferably ranging from 3% to 80% by weight and preferentially ranging from 5% to 60% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

25 The composition according to the invention may comprise an oil or organic solvent that may especially form a fatty phase, and in particular a continuous fatty phase. The composition may be an anhydrous composition.

30 For the purposes of the invention, the expression "volatile oil or organic solvent" means any non-aqueous medium which can evaporate on contact with the skin in less than one hour at room temperature and atmospheric pressure. The volatile organic solvent(s) and the volatile oils of the invention are volatile

cosmetic organic solvents and oils, that are liquid at room temperature, having a non-zero vapour pressure at room temperature and atmospheric pressure, ranging in particular from  $10^{-2}$  to 300 mmHg (1.33 Pa to 40 000 Pa),  
5 and preferably greater than 0.3 mmHg (30 Pa). The expression "non-volatile oil" means an oil which remains on the skin at room temperature and atmospheric pressure for at least several hours and which in particular has a vapour pressure of less than  $10^{-2}$  mmHg  
10 (1.33 Pa).

These oils may be hydrocarbon-based oils, silicone oils, or mixtures thereof.

The expression "hydrocarbon-based oil" means an oil mainly containing hydrogen and carbon atoms and optionally oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur or phosphorus  
15 atoms. The volatile hydrocarbon-based oils may be chosen from hydrocarbon-based oils containing from 8 to 16 carbon atoms, and especially  $C_8$ - $C_{16}$  branched alkanes, for instance  $C_8$ - $C_{16}$  isoalkanes of petroleum origin (also known as isoparaffins), for instance isododecane (also  
20 known as 2,2,4,4,6-pentamethylheptane), isodecane and isohexadecane, and, for example, the oils sold under the trade names Isopars or Permetyls,  $C_8$ - $C_{16}$  branched esters, isohexyl neopentanoate, and mixtures thereof.  
25 Other volatile hydrocarbon-based oils, for instance petroleum distillates, especially those sold under the name Shell Solt by the company Shell, may also be used. The volatile solvent is preferably chosen from hydrocarbon-based volatile oils containing from 8 to  
30 16 carbon atoms, and mixtures thereof.

Volatile oils which may also be used are volatile silicones such as, for example, linear or cyclic volatile silicone oils, especially those with a viscosity  $\leq 8$  centistokes ( $8 \times 10^{-6}$  m<sup>2</sup>/s) and especially  
35 containing from 2 to 7 silicon atoms, these silicones optionally comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups containing

from 1 to 10 carbon atoms. As volatile silicone oils which may be used in the invention, mention may be made in particular of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, dodecamethyl-  
5 cyclohexasiloxane, heptamethylhexyltrisiloxane, heptamethyloctyltrisiloxane, hexamethyldisiloxane, octamethyltrisiloxane, decamethyltetrasiloxane and dodecamethylpentasiloxane, and mixtures thereof.

The volatile oil may be present in the  
10 composition according to the invention in a content ranging from 0% to 98% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition, preferably from 1% to 65% by weight.

The composition can also comprise at least  
15 one non-volatile oil chosen in particular from non-volatile hydrocarbon-based oils and/or silicone oils.

Non-volatile hydrocarbon-based oils which may be mentioned in particular are:

- hydrocarbon-based plant oils such as triglycerides  
20 consisting of fatty acid esters and of glycerol in which the fatty acids may have varied chain lengths from  $C_4$  to  $C_{24}$ , these chains possibly being linear or branched, and saturated or unsaturated; these oils are, in particular, wheat germ oil, sunflower oil, grape  
25 seed oil, sesame oil, corn oil, apricot oil, castor oil, karite butter, avocado oil, olive oil, soybean oil, sweet almond oil, palm oil, rapeseed oil, cotton oil, hazelnut oil, macadamia oil, jojoba oil, alfalfa oil, poppy oil, pumpkin oil, marrow oil, blackcurrant  
30 seed oil, evening primrose oil, millet oil, barley oil, quinoa oil, rye oil, safflower oil, candlenut oil, passion flower oil and musk rose oil; or alternatively caprylic/capric acid triglycerides such as those sold by Stearineries Dubois or those sold under the names  
35 Miglyol 810, 812 and 816 by Dynamit Nobel;  
- synthetic ethers containing from 10 to 40 carbon

atoms;

- linear or branched hydrocarbons of mineral or synthetic origin, such as petroleum jelly, polydecenes, hydrogenated polyisobutene such as parleam, and  
5 squalane, and mixtures thereof;
- synthetic esters such as oils of formula  $R_1COOR_2$  in which  $R_1$  represents a linear or branched fatty acid residue containing from 1 to 40 carbon atoms and  $R_2$  represents an in particular branched hydrocarbon-based  
10 chain containing from 1 to 40 carbon atoms, on condition that  $R_3 + R_4 \geq 10$ , such as, for example, purcellin oil (cetostearyl octanoate), isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate,  $C_{12}$ - $C_{18}$  alkyl benzoate, hexyl laurate, diisopropyl adipate, isononyl  
15 isononanoate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, isostearyl isostearate, alkyl or polyalkyl octanoates, decanoates or ricinoleates such as propylene glycol dioctanoate; hydroxylated esters such as isostearyl lactate and diisostearyl malate; and pentaerythritol esters;
- 20 - fatty alcohols that are liquid at room temperature, containing a branched and/or unsaturated carbon-based chain containing from 12 to 26 carbon atoms, for instance octyldodecanol, isostearyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, 2-hexyldecanol, 2-butyloctanol or  
25 2-undecylpentadecanol;
- higher fatty acids such as oleic acid, linoleic acid or linolenic acid; and mixtures thereof.

The non-volatile silicone oils which may be  
30 used in the composition according to the invention may be non-volatile polydimethylsiloxanes (PDMSs), polydimethylsiloxanes comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups, that are pendent and/or at the end of a silicone chain, the groups each containing from 2 to  
35 24 carbon atoms, phenylsilicones, for instance phenyltrimethicones, phenyldimethicones, phenyl-

trimethylsiloxydiphenylsiloxanes, diphenyldimethicones, diphenylmethyldiphenyltrisiloxanes and 2-phenylethyl trimethylsiloxysilicates.

5 The non-volatile oils may be present in the composition according to the invention in a content ranging from 0 to 30% (especially from 0.1% to 30%) by weight, preferably from 0 to 20% by weight (especially 0.1% to 20%) and better still from 0 to 10% by weight (especially 0.1% to 10%), relative to the total weight  
10 of the composition.

The composition according to the invention may also comprise an additional wax other than the tacky wax and the hard wax described above. The additional wax may be chosen, for example, from  
15 beeswax, paraffin waxes, hydrogenated castor oil and silicone waxes.

In particular, the wax may be present in the form of a wax-in-water emulsion.

20 The additional wax may be present in the composition according to the invention in a content ranging from 0.1% to 50% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition, preferably from 0.5% to 30% by weight and better still from 1% to 20% by weight.

25 The composition according to the invention may contain at least one fatty compound that is pasty at room temperature. For the purposes of the invention, the expression "pasty fatty substance" means fatty substances with a melting point ranging from 20 to 55°C, preferably 25 to 45°C, and/or a viscosity at 40°C  
30 ranging from 0.1 to 40 Pa.s (1 to 400 poises), preferably 0.5 to 25 Pa.s, measured using a Contraves TV or Rheomat 80 viscometer, equipped with a spindle rotating at 60 Hz. A person skilled in the art can select the spindle for measuring the viscosity from the  
35 spindles MS-r3 and MS-r4, on the basis of his general knowledge, so as to be able to carry out the



measurement of the pasty compound tested.

These fatty substances are preferably hydrocarbon-based compounds, optionally of polymeric type; they can also be chosen from silicone compounds; 5 they may also be in the form of a mixture of hydrocarbon-based compounds and/or silicone compounds. In the case of a mixture of different pasty fatty substances, the hydrocarbon-based pasty compounds (containing mainly hydrogen and carbon atoms and 10 optionally ester groups) are preferably used in major proportion.

Among the pasty compounds which may be used in the composition according to the invention, mention may be made of lanolins and lanolin derivatives such as 15 acetylated lanolins or oxypropylenated lanolins or isopropyl lanolate, having a viscosity of from 18 to 21 Pa.s, preferably 19 to 20.5 Pa.s, and/or a melting point of from 30 to 55°C, and mixtures thereof. It is also possible to use esters of fatty acids or of fatty 20 alcohols, in particular those containing from 20 to 65 carbon atoms (melting point of about from 20 to 35°C and/or viscosity at 40°C ranging from 0.1 to 40 Pa.s), such as triisostearyl or cetyl citrate; arachidyl propionate; polyvinyl laurate; cholesterol esters, such as 25 as triglycerides of plant origin, such as hydrogenated plant oils, viscous polyesters such as poly(12-hydroxystearic acid), and mixtures thereof.

Mention may also be made of pasty silicone fatty substances such as polydimethylsiloxanes (PDMSs) 30 containing pendent chains of the alkyl or alkoxy type containing from 8 to 24 carbon atoms, and having a melting point of 20-55°C, such as stearyl dimethicones, in particular those sold by Dow Corning under the trade names DC2503 and DC25514, and mixtures thereof.

35 The pasty fatty substance may be present in the composition according to the invention in a

proportion of from 0.01% to 60% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition, preferably in a proportion of from 0.5% to 45% by weight, and better still ranging from 2% to 30% by weight, in the composition.

The composition according to the invention can contain emulsifying surfactants, present in particular in a proportion ranging from 2% to 30% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition, and better still from 5% to 15%. These surfactants may be chosen from anionic and nonionic surfactants. Reference may be made to the document "Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, Kirk-Othmer", volume 22, pp. 333-432, 3rd edition, 1979, Wiley, for the definition of the properties and functions (emulsifying) of surfactants, in particular pp. 347-377 of the said reference, for the anionic and nonionic surfactants.

The surfactants preferably used in the composition according to the invention are chosen from:

- nonionic surfactants: fatty acids, fatty alcohols, polyethoxylated or polyglycerolated fatty alcohols such as polyethoxylated stearyl or cetylstearyl alcohol, fatty acid esters of sucrose, alkylglucose esters, in particular polyoxyethylenated fatty esters of  $C_1-C_{20}$  alkyl glucose, and mixtures thereof;
- anionic surfactants:  $C_{16}-C_{30}$  fatty acids neutralized with amines, aqueous ammonia or alkaline salts, and mixtures thereof.

Surfactants which make it possible to obtain an oil-in-water or wax-in-water emulsion are preferably used.

The composition according to the invention can comprise at least one film-forming polymer.

The film-forming polymer may be present in the composition according to the invention in a solids

content ranging from 0.1% to 60% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition, preferably from 0.5% to 40% by weight and better still from 1% to 30% by weight.

5           In the present application, the expression "film-forming polymer" means a polymer which is capable, by itself or in the presence of an auxiliary film-forming agent, of forming a continuous and adherent film on a support, in particular on keratin  
10 materials such as the eyelashes.

          Among the film-forming polymers which may be used in the composition of the present invention, mention may be made of synthetic polymers, of radical-mediated type or of polycondensate type, and polymers  
15 of natural origin, and mixtures thereof.

          The expression "radical-mediated film-forming polymer" means a polymer obtained by polymerization of monomers containing unsaturation, in particular ethylenic unsaturation, each monomer being capable of  
20 homopolymerizing (unlike polycondensates).

          The film-forming polymers of radical-mediated type may be, in particular, vinyl polymers or copolymers, in particular acrylic polymers.

          The vinyl film-forming polymers can result  
25 from the polymerization of monomers containing ethylenic unsaturation and containing at least one acidic group and/or esters of these acidic monomers and/or amides of these acidic monomers.

          Monomers bearing an acidic group which may be  
30 used are  $\alpha,\beta$ -ethylenic unsaturated carboxylic acids such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid or itaconic acid. (Meth)acrylic acid and crotonic acid are preferably used, and more preferably (meth)acrylic acid.

35           The esters of acidic monomers are advantageously chosen from (meth)acrylic acid esters

(also known as (meth)acrylates), especially (meth)acrylates of an alkyl, in particular of a  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  and preferably  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  alkyl, (meth)acrylates of an aryl, in particular of a  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$  aryl, and (meth)acrylates of a hydroxyalkyl, in particular of a  $C_2$ - $C_6$  hydroxyalkyl.

Among the alkyl (meth)acrylates which may be mentioned are methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate, lauryl methacrylate and cyclohexyl methacrylate.

Among the hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates which may be mentioned are hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate and 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate.

Among the aryl (meth)acrylates which may be mentioned are benzyl acrylate and phenyl acrylate.

The (meth)acrylic acid esters that are particularly preferred are the alkyl (meth)acrylates.

According to the present invention, the alkyl group of the esters may be either fluorinated or perfluorinated, i.e. some or all of the hydrogen atoms of the alkyl group are substituted with fluorine atoms.

Examples of amides of the acid monomers that may be mentioned are (meth)acrylamides, and especially N-alkyl(meth)acrylamides, in particular of a  $C_2$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl. Among the N-alkyl(meth)acrylamides which may be mentioned are N-ethylacrylamide, N-t-butylacrylamide, N-t-octylacrylamide and N-undecylacrylamide.

The vinyl film-forming polymers may also result from the homopolymerization or copolymerization of monomers chosen from vinyl esters and styrene monomers. In particular, these monomers may be polymerized with acid monomers and/or esters thereof and/or amides thereof, such as those mentioned above.

Examples of vinyl esters that may be mentioned are vinyl acetate, vinyl neodecanoate, vinyl

pivalate, vinyl benzoate and vinyl t-butylbenzoate.

Styrene monomers that may be mentioned are styrene and  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene.

Among the film-forming polycondensates that  
5 may be mentioned are polyurethanes, polyesters, polyesteramides, polyamides, epoxyester resins and polyureas.

The polyurethanes may be chosen from anionic, cationic, nonionic and amphoteric polyurethanes,  
10 polyurethane-acrylics, polyurethane-polyvinylpyrrolidones, polyester-polyurethanes, polyether-polyurethanes, polyureas and polyurea/polyurethanes, and mixtures thereof.

The polyesters may be obtained, in a known  
15 manner, by polycondensation of dicarboxylic acids with polyols, in particular diols.

The dicarboxylic acid may be aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic. Examples of such acids that may be mentioned are: oxalic acid, malonic acid,  
20 dimethylmalonic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, pimelic acid, 2,2-dimethylglutaric acid, azelaic acid, suberic acid, sebacic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, itaconic acid, phthalic acid, dodecanedioic acid, 1,3-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid,  
25 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, 2,5-norbornanedicarboxylic acid, diglycolic acid, thiodipropionic acid, 2,5-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid or 2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid. These dicarboxylic acid  
30 monomers may be used alone or as a combination of at least two dicarboxylic acid monomers. Among these monomers, the ones preferentially chosen are phthalic acid, isophthalic acid and terephthalic acid.

The diol may be chosen from aliphatic,  
35 alicyclic and aromatic diols. The diol used is preferably chosen from: ethylene glycol, diethylene

glycol, triethylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, cyclohexanedimethanol and 4-butanediol. Other polyols that may be used are glycerol, pentaerythritol, sorbitol and trimethylolpropane.

5           The polyesteramides may be obtained in a manner analogous to that of the polyesters, by polycondensation of diacids with diamines or amino alcohols. Diamines which may be used are ethylenediamine, hexamethylenediamine and meta- or  
10 para-phenylenediamine. An amino alcohol which may be used is monoethanolamine.

          The polyester may also comprise at least one monomer bearing at least one group  $-SO_3M$ , with M representing a hydrogen atom, an ammonium ion  $NH_4^+$  or a  
15 metal ion such as, for example, an  $Na^+$ ,  $Li^+$ ,  $K^+$ ,  $Mg^{2+}$ ,  $Ca^{2+}$ ,  $Cu^{2+}$ ,  $Fe^{2+}$  or  $Fe^{3+}$  ion. A difunctional aromatic monomer comprising such a group  $-SO_3M$  may be used in particular.

          The aromatic nucleus of the difunctional  
20 aromatic monomer also bearing a group  $-SO_3M$  as described above may be chosen, for example, from benzene, naphthalene, anthracene, biphenyl, oxybiphenyl, sulphonylbiphenyl and methylenebiphenyl nuclei. As examples of difunctional aromatic monomers also bearing  
25 a group  $-SO_3M$ , mention may be made of: sulphisophthalic acid, sulphoterephthalic acid, sulphophthalic acid, 4-sulphonaphthalene-2,7-dicarboxylic acid.

          The copolymers preferably used are those based on isophthalate/sulphisophthalate, and more  
30 particularly copolymers obtained by condensation of diethylene glycol, cyclohexanedimethanol, isophthalic acid and sulphisophthalic acid.

          The polymers of natural origin, optionally modified, may be chosen from shellac resin, sandarac  
35 gum, dammar resins, elemi gums, copal resins and cellulose polymers, and mixtures thereof.

According to a first embodiment of the composition according to the invention, the film-forming polymer may be a water-soluble polymer and may be present in an aqueous phase of the composition; the polymer is thus solubilized in the aqueous phase of the composition. Examples of water-soluble film-forming polymers which may be mentioned are:

- proteins, for instance proteins of plant origin such as wheat proteins and soybean proteins; proteins of animal origin such as keratins, for example keratin hydrolysates and sulphonic keratins;
- polymers of celluloses such as hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, ethylhydroxyethylcellulose and carboxymethylcellulose, and quaternized cellulose derivatives;
- acrylic polymers or copolymers, such as polyacrylates or polymethacrylates;
- vinyl polymers, for instance polyvinylpyrrolidones, copolymers of methyl vinyl ether and of malic anhydride, the copolymer of vinyl acetate and of crotonic acid, copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone and of vinyl acetate; copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone and of caprolactam; polyvinyl alcohol;
- polymers of natural origin, which are optionally modified, such as:
  - gum arabics, guar gum, xanthan derivatives, karaya gum;
  - alginates and carrageenans;
  - glycoaminoglycans, hyaluronic acid and derivatives thereof;
  - shellac resin, sandarac gum, dammar resins, elemi gums and copal resins;
  - deoxyribonucleic acid;
  - mucopolysaccharides such as hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulphate, and mixtures thereof.

According to another embodiment of the composition according to the invention, the film-forming polymer may be present in a liquid fatty phase comprising organic solvents or oils such as those  
5 described above (the film-forming polymer is thus said to be a liposoluble polymer). For the purposes of the invention, the expression "liquid fatty phase" means a fatty phase which is liquid at room temperature (25°C) and atmospheric pressure (760 mmHg, i.e.  $10^5$  Pa),  
10 composed of one or more fatty substances that are liquid at room temperature, also known as oils, which are generally mutually compatible.

The liquid fatty phase preferably comprises a volatile oil, optionally mixed with a non-volatile oil,  
15 the oils possibly being chosen from those mentioned above.

According to a second embodiment of the composition according to the invention, the film-forming polymer may be dissolved in the liquid fatty  
20 phase, in which case the film-forming polymer is said to be a liposoluble polymer.

Examples of liposoluble polymers which may be mentioned are copolymers of vinyl ester (the vinyl group being directly linked to the oxygen atom of the ester group and the vinyl ester containing a saturated,  
25 linear or branched hydrocarbon-based radical of 1 to 19 carbon atoms, linked to the carbonyl of the ester group) and of at least one other monomer which may be a vinyl ester (other than the vinyl ester already present), an  $\alpha$ -olefin (containing from 8 to 28 carbon  
30 atoms), an alkyl vinyl ether (in which the alkyl group comprises from 2 to 18 carbon atoms) or an allylic or methallylic ester (containing a saturated, linear or branched hydrocarbon-based radical of 1 to 19 carbon  
35 atoms, linked to the carbonyl of the ester group).

These copolymers may be crosslinked with the



aid of crosslinking agents, the aim of which is to which may be either of the vinyl type or of the allylic or methallylic type, such as tetraallyloxyethane, divinylbenzene, divinyl octanedioate, divinyl  
5 dodecanedioate and divinyl octadecanedioate.

Examples of these copolymers which may be mentioned are the following copolymers: vinyl acetate/allyl stearate, vinyl acetate/vinyl laurate, vinyl acetate/vinyl stearate, vinyl acetate/octadecene, vinyl  
10 acetate/octadecyl vinyl ether, vinyl propionate/allyl laurate, vinyl propionate/vinyl laurate, vinyl stearate/1-octadecene, vinyl acetate/1-dodecene, vinyl stearate/ethyl vinyl ether, vinyl propionate/cetyl vinyl ether, vinyl stearate/allyl acetate, vinyl  
15 2,2-dimethyloctanoate/vinyl laurate, allyl 2,2-dimethylpentanoate/vinyl laurate, vinyl dimethylpropionate/vinyl stearate, allyl dimethylpropionate/vinyl stearate, vinyl propionate/vinyl stearate, crosslinked with 0.2% divinylbenzene,  
20 vinyl dimethylpropionate/vinyl laurate, crosslinked with 0.2% divinylbenzene, vinyl acetate/octadecyl vinyl ether, crosslinked with 0.2% tetraallyloxyethane, vinyl acetate/allyl stearate, crosslinked with 0.2% divinylbenzene, vinyl acetate/1-octadecene, crosslinked  
25 with 0.2% divinylbenzene, and allyl propionate/allyl stearate, crosslinked with 0.2% divinylbenzene.

Examples of liposoluble film-forming polymers which may also be mentioned are liposoluble homopolymers, and in particular those resulting from  
30 the homopolymerization of vinyl esters containing from 9 to 22 carbon atoms or of alkyl acrylates or methacrylates, and alkyl radicals containing from 10 to 20 carbon atoms.

Such liposoluble homopolymers may be chosen  
35 from polyvinyl stearate, polyvinyl stearate crosslinked with divinylbenzene, with diallyl ether or with diallyl

phthalate, polystearyl (meth)acrylate, polyvinyl laurate and polylauryl (meth)acrylate, it being possible for these poly(meth)acrylates to be crosslinked with the aid of ethylene glycol dimethacrylate or tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate.

The liposoluble copolymers and homopolymers defined above are known and are described in particular in patent application FR-A-2 232 303; they may have a weight-average molecular weight ranging from 2 000 to 500 000 and preferably from 4 000 to 200 000.

As liposoluble film-forming polymers which may be used in the invention, mention may also be made of polyalkylenes and in particular copolymers of  $C_2$ - $C_{20}$  alkenes, such as polybutene, alkylcelluloses with a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkyl radical, for instance ethylcellulose and propylcellulose, copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone (VP) and in particular copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone and of  $C_2$  to  $C_{40}$  and better still  $C_3$  to  $C_{20}$  alkene. As examples of VP copolymers which may be used in the invention, mention may be made of the copolymers of VP/vinyl acetate, VP/ethyl methacrylate, butylated polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), VP/ethyl methacrylate/methacrylic acid, VP/eicosene, VP/hexadecene, VP/triacontene, VP/styrene or VP/acrylic acid/lauryl methacrylate.

The composition according to the invention may comprise a plasticizer, which promotes the formation of a film with the film-forming polymer. Such a plasticizer may be chosen from any of the compounds known to those skilled in the art as being capable of satisfying the desired function.

The composition according to the invention may also comprise a dyestuff, for instance pulverulent dyestuffs, liposoluble dyes and water-soluble dyes. This dyestuff may be present in a content ranging from

0.01% to 30% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

The pulverulent dyestuffs may be chosen from pigments and nacres.

5           The pigments may be white or coloured, mineral and/or organic, and coated or uncoated. Among the mineral pigments which may be mentioned are titanium dioxide, optionally surface-treated, zirconium oxide, zinc oxide or cerium oxide, as well as iron  
10 oxide, chromium oxide, manganese violet, ultramarine blue, chromium hydrate and ferric blue. Among the organic pigments which may be mentioned are carbon black, pigments of D & C type, and lakes based on cochineal carmine or on barium, strontium, calcium or  
15 aluminium.

          The nacres may be chosen from white nacreous pigments such as mica coated with titanium or with bismuth oxychloride, coloured nacreous pigments such as titanium mica with iron oxides, titanium mica with, in  
20 particular, ferric blue or chromium oxide, titanium mica with an organic pigment of the abovementioned type, and nacreous pigments based on bismuth oxychloride.

          The liposoluble dyes are, for example, Sudan  
25 Red, D&C Red 17, D&C Green 6,  $\beta$ -carotene, soybean oil, Sudan Brown, D&C Yellow 11, D&C Violet 2, D&C Orange 5, quinoline yellow and annatto. The water-soluble dyes are, for example, beetroot juice, methylene blue, the disodium salt of ponceau, the disodium salt of alizarin  
30 green, quinoline yellow, the trisodium salt of amaranthus, the disodium salt of tartrazine, the monosodium salt of rhodamine, the disodium salt of fuchsin, and xanthophyll.

          The composition of the invention may also  
35 comprise any additive usually used in cosmetics, such as antioxidants, fillers, preserving agents,

fragrances, neutralizers, thickeners, vitamins and plasticizers, and mixtures thereof.

According to one particular embodiment of the invention, the composition contains no UV-screening agent (organic screening agent or mineral screening agent; screening agent that absorbs or reflects ultraviolet radiation).

Needless to say, a person skilled in the art will take care to select the optional additional additives and/or the amount thereof such that the advantageous properties of the composition according to the invention are not, or are not substantially, adversely affected by the addition envisaged.

The composition according to the invention may be manufactured by the known processes generally used in cosmetics.

The invention is illustrated in greater detail in the examples that follow.

**Example 1:**

A wax-in-water emulsion mascara having the composition below was prepared:

- tacky wax (Kester Wax K 82 P from the company Koster Keunen)	25	g
- carnauba wax	3	g
- 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol	0.5	g
- triethanolamine	2.4	g
- stearic acid	5.8	g
- water-soluble nonionic polymers	4.3	g
- sodium polymethacrylate (Darvan 7 from the company Vanderbilt)	0.25	g AM
- hydroxyethylcellulose crosslinked with epichlorohydrin, quaternized with trimethylamine (JR 400 from the company Union Carbide)	0.1	g
- pigments	5.4	g
- preserving agents	qs	
- water	qs	100 g

This mascara is stable after 24 hours at room temperature. It applies easily and adheres well to the eyelashes. The mascara forms a smooth, uniform makeup and thickens the eyelashes.

5 **Example 2:**

An anhydrous mascara having the composition below was prepared:

	- tacky wax (Kester Wax K 82 P from the company Koster Keunen)	17.5 g
10	- microcrystalline wax	17.5 g
	- bentonite	5.3 g
	- propylene carbonate	1.7 g
	- vinyl acetate/allyl stearate copolymer (65/35) (Mexomer PQ from Chimex)	2.2 g
15	- polyvinyl laurate (Mexomer PP from Chimex)	0.7 g
	- stearate of the oligomer of 12-hydroxy- stearic acid (Solsperse 21000 from Avecia)	0.1 g
	- filler	0.8 g
	- pigments	4.2 g
20	- preserving agents	qs
	- isododecane	qs 100 g

This waterproof mascara adheres well to the eyelashes. It gives the eyelashes a highly charging, smooth, uniform makeup.

**CLAIMS**

1. Composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium, a first wax having a tack of greater than or equal to 0.7 N.s and a hardness of less than or equal to 3.5 MPa and a second wax having a hardness of greater than or equal to 6 MPa.

2. Composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that the first wax has a tack ranging from 0.7 N.s to 30 N.s.

3. Composition according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the first wax has a tack of greater than or equal to 1 N.s and preferably ranging from 1 N.s to 20 N.s.

4. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first wax has a tack of greater than or equal to 2 N.s and preferably ranging from 2 N.s to 10 N.s, and better still, ranging from 2 N.s to 5 N.s.

5. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first wax has a hardness ranging from 0.01 to 3.5 MPa.

6. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first wax has a hardness ranging from 0.05 MPa to 3 MPa and preferably ranging from 0.1 MPa to 2.5 MPa.

7. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first wax is a C<sub>20</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> alkyl (hydroxystearoyloxy)stearate.

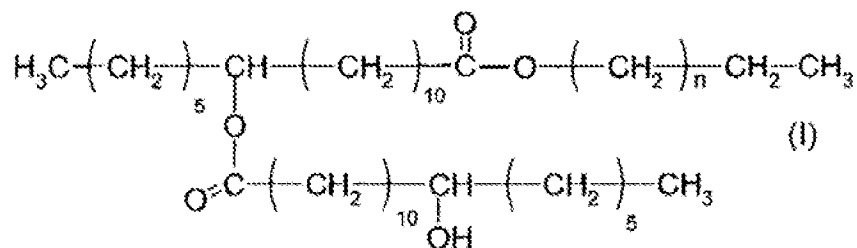
8. Composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium, a first wax which is a C<sub>20</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> alkyl (hydroxystearoyloxy)stearate and a second wax having a hardness of greater than or equal to 6 MPa.

9. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first wax is present in a content ranging from 0.5% to 60% by

- 27 -

weight, preferably ranging from 1% to 50% by weight and preferentially ranging from 10% to 40% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

10. Composition according to Claim 7 or 8, characterized in that the C<sub>20</sub>-C<sub>46</sub> alkyl (hydroxystearyloxy)stearate corresponds to formula (I) below:



in which n is an integer ranging from 18 to 38, or a mixture of compounds of formula (I).

11. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the second wax has a hardness ranging from 6 MPa to 30 MPa, preferably ranging from 7 MPa to 25 MPa, and preferentially ranging from 8 MPa to 25 MPa, and better still ranging from 10 MPa to 20 MPa.

12. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the second wax is chosen from carnauba wax, polyethylene waxes, candelilla wax, hydrogenated jojoba oil, bis(1,1,1-trimethylolpropane) tetrastearate and the wax obtained by hydrogenation of olive oil esterified with stearyl alcohol.

13. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the second hard wax is present in a content ranging from 0.1% to 30% by weight, preferably ranging from 1% to 20% by weight and more preferably ranging from 2% to 10% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

14. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises an aqueous phase.

- 28 -

15. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises an aqueous phase formed from water or from a mixture of water and water-miscible organic solvent.

5 16. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the water-miscible organic solvent is chosen from lower monoalcohols containing from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, glycols containing from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> ketones and C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> aldehydes.

10 17. Composition according to Claim 14 or 15, characterized in that the aqueous phase is present in a content ranging from 1% to 95% by weight, preferably ranging from 3% to 80% by weight and preferentially ranging from 5% to 60% by weight, relative to the total  
15 weight of the composition.

18. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises a volatile oil.

20 19. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the volatile oil is chosen from hydrocarbon-based oils and silicone oils, or mixtures thereof.

25 20. Composition according to either of Claims 18 and 19, characterized in that the volatile oil is present in a content ranging from 0.1% to 98% by weight and preferably ranging from 1% to 65% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

30 21. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises a non-volatile oil.

35 22. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the non-volatile oil is present in a content ranging from 0.1% to 50% by weight, preferably from 0.1% to 40% by weight and better still from 0.1% to 30% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

23. Composition according to any one of the



- 29 -

preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises a film-forming polymer.

24. Composition according to Claim 23 and any one of Claims 14 to 17, characterized in that the  
5 film-forming polymer is dissolved in the aqueous phase.

25. Composition according to Claim 23 and any one of Claims 18 to 22, characterized in that the film-forming polymer is dissolved in a liquid fatty phase.

10 26. Composition according to any one of Claims 23 to 25, characterized in that the film-forming polymer is present in a solids content ranging from 0.1% to 60% by weight, preferably ranging from 0.5% to 40% by weight and preferentially ranging from 1% to 30%  
15 by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

27. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises an additional wax.

20 28. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the additional wax is present in a content ranging from 0.1% to 35% by weight, preferably from 0.1% to 20% by weight and better still from 1% to 10% by weight, relative to the  
25 total weight of the composition.

29. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises a surfactant.

30 30. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises an additive chosen from dyestuffs, antioxidants, fillers, pasty fatty substances, preserving agents, fragrances, neutralizers, thickeners, vitamins and plasticizers, and mixtures thereof.

35 31. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the composition contains no UV-screening agent.

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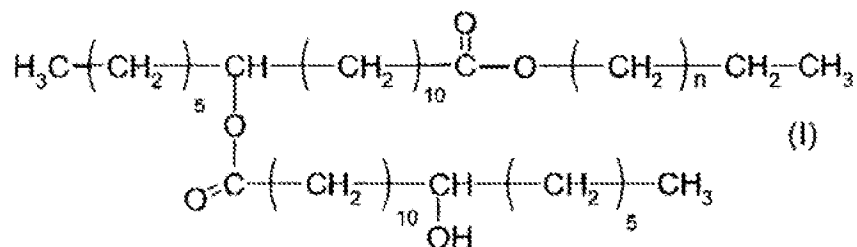
32. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it is in the form of a mascara, an eyebrow product, an eyeliner, an eyeshadow, a makeup rouge, a foundation, a lip product, a body makeup product (semi-permanent tattoo) or a hair makeup product.

33. Non-therapeutic cosmetic makeup or care process for keratin materials, comprising the application to the keratin materials of a composition according to any one of the preceding claims.

34. Use of a composition according to any one of the preceding claims, to obtain a uniform and/or smooth and/or thick makeup result on keratin materials.

35. Use of a first wax having a tack of greater than or equal to 0.7 N.s and a hardness of less than or equal to 3.5 MPa and a second wax having a hardness of greater than or equal to 6 MPa, in a cosmetic composition comprising a physiologically acceptable medium, to obtain a uniform and/or smooth and/or thick makeup result on keratin materials.

36. Use according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the first wax is a C<sub>20</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> alkyl (hydroxystearyloxy)stearate corresponding to formula (I) below:



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in which n is an integer ranging from 18 to 38, or a mixture of compounds of formula (I).

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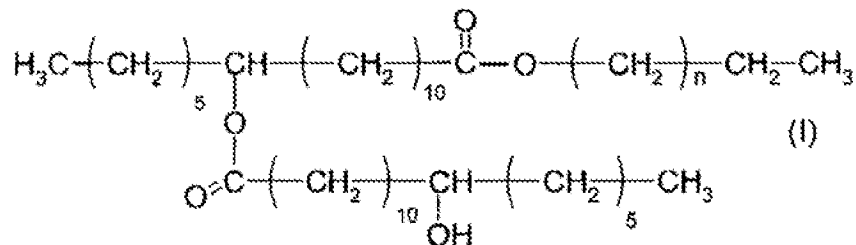
### CLAIMS

1. Composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium, a first wax having a tack of greater than or equal to 0.7 N.s and a hardness of less than or equal to 3.5 MPa and a second wax having a hardness of greater than or equal to 6 MPa.
2. Composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that the first wax has a tack ranging from 0.7 N.s to 30 N.s.
3. Composition according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the first wax has a tack of greater than or equal to 1 N.s and preferably ranging from 1 N.s to 20 N.s.
4. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first wax has a tack of greater than or equal to 2 N.s and preferably ranging from 2 N.s to 10 N.s, and better still, ranging from 2 N.s to 5 N.s.
5. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first wax has a hardness ranging from 0.01 to 3.5 MPa.
6. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first wax has a hardness ranging from 0.05 MPa to 3 MPa and preferably ranging from 0.1 MPa to 2.5 MPa.
7. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first wax is a C<sub>20</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> alkyl (hydroxystearoyloxy)stearate.
8. Composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium, a first wax which is a C<sub>20</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> alkyl (hydroxystearoyloxy)stearate and a second wax having a hardness of greater than or equal to 6 MPa.
9. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first wax is present in a content ranging from 0.5% to 60% by

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weight, preferably ranging from 1% to 50% by weight and preferentially ranging from 10% to 40% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

10. Composition according to Claim 7 or 8, characterized in that the C<sub>20</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> alkyl (hydroxystearyloxy)stearate corresponds to formula (I) below:



in which n is an integer ranging from 18 to 38, or a mixture of compounds of formula (I).

11. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the second wax has a hardness ranging from 6 MPa to 30 MPa, preferably ranging from 7 MPa to 25 MPa, and preferentially ranging from 8 MPa to 25 MPa, and better still ranging from 10 MPa to 20 MPa.

12. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the second wax is chosen from carnauba wax, polyethylene waxes, candelilla wax, hydrogenated jojoba oil, bis(1,1,1-trimethylolpropane) tetrastearate and the wax obtained by hydrogenation of olive oil esterified with stearyl alcohol.

13. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the second hard wax is present in a content ranging from 0.1% to 30% by weight, preferably ranging from 1% to 20% by weight and more preferably ranging from 2% to 10% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

14. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises an aqueous phase.

15. Composition according to any one of the

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preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises an aqueous phase formed from water or from a mixture of water and water-miscible organic solvent.

5           16. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the water-miscible organic solvent is chosen from lower monoalcohols containing from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, glycols containing from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> ketones and C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> aldehydes.

10           17. Composition according to Claim 14 or 15, characterized in that the aqueous phase is present in a content ranging from 1% to 95% by weight, preferably ranging from 3% to 80% by weight and preferentially ranging from 5% to 60% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

15           18. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises a volatile oil.

20           19. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the volatile oil is chosen from hydrocarbon-based oils and silicone oils, or mixtures thereof.

25           20. Composition according to either of Claims 18 and 19, characterized in that the volatile oil is present in a content ranging from 0.1% to 98% by weight and preferably ranging from 1% to 65% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

          21. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises a non-volatile oil.

30           22. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the non-volatile oil is present in a content ranging from 0.1% to 50% by weight, preferably from 0.1% to 40% by weight and better still from 0.1% to 30% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

          23. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises a film-forming polymer.

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24. Composition according to Claim 23 and any one of Claims 14 to 17, characterized in that the film-forming polymer is dissolved in the aqueous phase.

5 25. Composition according to Claim 23 and any one of Claims 18 to 22, characterized in that the film-forming polymer is dissolved in a liquid fatty phase.

10 26. Composition according to any one of Claims 23 to 25, characterized in that the film-forming polymer is present in a solids content ranging from 0.1% to 60% by weight, preferably ranging from 0.5% to 40% by weight and preferentially ranging from 1% to 30% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

15 27. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises an additional wax.

20 28. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the additional wax is present in a content ranging from 0.1% to 50% by weight, preferably from 0.5% to 30% by weight and better still from 1% to 20% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

25 29. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises a surfactant.

30 30. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises an additive chosen from dyestuffs, antioxidants, fillers, pasty fatty substances, preserving agents, fragrances, neutralizers, thickeners, vitamins and plasticizers, and mixtures thereof.

35 31. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the composition contains no UV-screening agent.

32. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it is in the form of a mascara, an eyebrow product, an eyeliner, an

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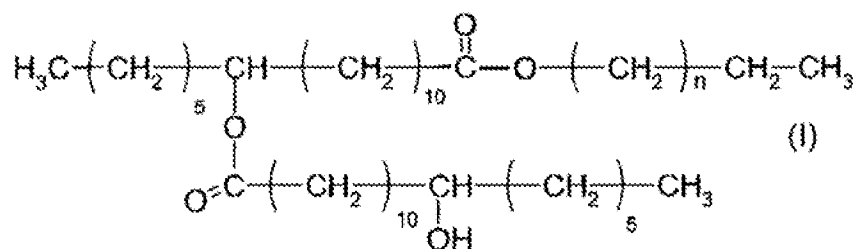
eyeshadow, a makeup rouge, a foundation, a lip product, a body makeup product (semi-permanent tattoo) or a hair makeup product.

33. Non-therapeutic cosmetic makeup or care process for keratin materials, comprising the application to the keratin materials of a composition according to any one of the preceding claims.

34. Use of a composition according to any one of the preceding claims, to obtain a uniform and/or smooth and/or thick makeup result on keratin materials.

35. Use of a first wax having a tack of greater than or equal to 0.7 N.s and a hardness of less than or equal to 3.5 MPa and a second wax having a hardness of greater than or equal to 6 MPa, in a cosmetic composition comprising a physiologically acceptable medium, to obtain a uniform and/or smooth and/or thick makeup result on keratin materials.

36. Use according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the first wax is a C<sub>20</sub>-C<sub>40</sub> alkyl (hydroxystearyloxy)stearate corresponding to formula (I) below:



in which n is an integer ranging from 18 to 38, or a mixture of compounds of formula (I).

**PATENTS DEPARTMENT**

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**DESIGNATION OF THE INVENTOR(S)** Page No. . 1 . / . 1  
(if the applicant is not the inventor or the sole inventor)

This form is to be filled in legibly in black ink

DS 113 W / 280892

<b>Your file references</b> (optional)		OA02252/BN/SD	
<b>NATIONAL REGISTRATION NO.</b>		02/11,097	
<b>TITLE OF THE INVENTION</b> (200 characters or spaces maximum)  Cosmetic composition comprising a mixture of waxes			
<b>THE APPLICANT(S):</b>  L'ORÉAL 14, rue Royale 75008 PARIS FRANCE			
<b>DESIGNATE(S) AS INVENTOR(S):</b> (Indicate top right "Page 1/1". If there are more than 3 inventors, use an identical form and number each page, indicating the total number of pages.)			
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<b>DATE AND SIGNATURE(S) OF THE APPLICANT(S) OR OF THE REPRESENTATIVE</b> (Name and capacity of the signatory)  27 February 2003 [signature] Denis BOULARD			



# Translator's Report/Comments

Your ref: FR 02 11097

Your order of (date): 20/07/2010

In translating the above text we have noted the following apparent errors/unclear passages which we have reproduced:

Page/para/line*	Comment
14/35	"qui ont pour but" - Text needs deleting.

\* This identification refers to the source text. Please note that the first paragraph is taken to be, where relevant, the end portion of a paragraph starting on the preceding page. Where the paragraph is stated, the line number relates to the particular paragraph. Where no paragraph is stated, the line number refers to the page margin line number.